

Understanding the Socio-Economic and Educational status of the children working in the brick field of Mohanpur sub-division of Tripura: An Analytical Study

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Abstract

Education is a lifelong continuous accelerating process through which human organisms are converted to human beings. According to constitution of India the right to education is a fundamental right for all children up to the age of 14. The central government as well as state government are bound to provide free and compulsory education to all the Indian children belongs to the age group of 14 years. Children are like clay, parents and teachers are the architecture who will give the shape to the children for a strong foundation for the nation. We the so called educated people of the society are still overlooking about the burning problem of child labour. We know that no children below 14 years age are permitted to work to any commercial workplace and the person who forced the children to work are also punishable even the parents also. But the scenario is just opposite in each of the brick field in our country as well as in our state. The COVID-19 pandemic situation has increased this burning issue to a pick level. The children of the extremely poor families who used to go to school at least for the attraction towards Mid-Day-Meal now a days they are also moved away from the path of school and started to earn money for their family. This pandemic has also increased the number of child labour in different sectors. This study aims to understand the Socio-economic and Educational status of the children working in the brick field of Mohanpur sub-division of West Tripura district of the state of Tripura. Specially the scenario of the education of the girl child of the brick field worker are really pathetic. These girls are not only lagging behind in the way of education but in respect of health also. The condition of sanitation, hygiene and standard of living is rally pathetic. It is the prime time to lift them from the darken life of illiteracy to the way of light. In this battle lots of constrains and limitations are standing with their rigidity still we must win the battle. We have to provide the light of education to this privileged group by any means.

Keywords: Human organism, compulsory education, architecture, COVID-19, Mid-Day-Meal, privileged group, Illiteracy.

Introduction

The Government of India has taken different schemes to achieve Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE). Such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Mid-Day-Meal scheme(MDM). Government has also taken another initiative Vidhyalaya Cholo Abhiyan to decrease drop-out rate among the elementary students. Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) means free and compulsory education for all children of our country up to the age of 14 years. At this modern age of dot.com it is most urgent and important to spread education to each and every child of our country. Because without education it is impossible to develop the nation. Poverty and illiteracy of the parents are the root cause of illiteracy of their children. A large number of students are recorded as drop-out in each year at the primary level, basically in rural areas. One of the most important reason behind the drop-out is that their family belongs to below poverty level (BPL) and their parents are unable to provide them food, nutrition and safety. As a result the children of that family are bound to leave the school and to join as a child labour to earn money. In our country children are working in different sectors such as hotel, restaurant, tea shop, tiffin house, farming, brick field etc. According to International Labour Organization (ILO) if children below the age of 15 years are engaged in any occupation they will be treated as child labour. Engaging child labour in any organization is an offence. Still this issue is burning throughout the world as it is basically a matter of poverty. International Labour Organization (ILO) defines child labour as “work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development.” So it is an offence to engage any children in any sector as a labour and for this offence the job provider is punishable.

About the study area

Our state Tripura is located on the extreme corner of the Indian subcontinent having its border with Bangladesh on its North, south and west when Assam and Mizoram are on the eastern part of the state. Literacy rate of Tripura is 97.22% as per 2016 Literacy Assessment Survey(LAS). Of that male literacy stands at 97.34% and female literacy is at 96.79%. The education department was tri-furcate into Education (School), Education(Higher), and Social Welfare and Social Education Department in the year 1979. There are 2547 numbers of J.B. School and 1230 S.B. School. Including J.B.,S.B., High and H.S. school there are 3850 Schools in the state. The state consists of eight districts namely West Tripura, Sepahijala, Khowai, Gomati, South Tripura, Dhalai, Unakoti and North Tripura. In this state there are 23 sub-Divisions among the eight districts. Though Tripura is a small state but it is a state having variety of attraction in terms of archaeological importance, religious significance, folk and tribal culture and ethnic artefacts. This state has 38 Lakhs population out of which 38.8% are schedule Tribe. The profession of maximum population of the state is cultivation. This state is bounded by Bangladesh in three sides. It is connected with rest part of the country by NH-8. This national highway is known as life line of Tripura. For infrastructural development this state is self-dependent on its brick demand. At present this state has 273 registered brick fields under pollution control board of Tripura. In west Tripura district 88 brick fields are there and out of those maximum working brick fields are in Jirania sub-division and in Mohanpur Sub-division. In this study researcher has taken Mohanpur sub-division under West Tripura district for his study. In this sub-division 14 brick fields are there which partially fulfils the brick demand of the capital city Agartala. In those brick fields lots of migrant labour working with their children coming from different states like Jharkhand, West

Bengal and Bihar etc. A small percentage of local labours are also working in those fields who are below poverty level and very far away from the touch of education. Researcher has visited different brick fields and collected data after direct interaction with children, parents of child labour, owner, labour broker, manager. The study tries to Understand the Socio-economic and Educational status of the children working in the brick field of Mohanpur sub-division of Tripura.

Political map of Tripura

Below in the Map of Tripura all the 8 district has been indicated clearly with different colours. Among 8 districts researcher has selected the Mohanpur Sub-Division of West Tripura District for his study.



Review of related literature

Review of related literature is a summary in which various truths intensively studied are seen as an organised whole, accurately related and well defined. The researcher takes the advantage of the knowledge which has accumulated in the past as a result of constant human endeavour. Research can never be undertaken in isolation of the work that has already been done on the problems which are directly or indirectly related to a study proposed by a researcher. The review of related literature in research is of immense importance because it stimulates and encourages the investigators to go deep into various aspects of the problem in hand with the ideas and thoughts of eminent researchers of various country. For the present study the investigator reviewed the following related literature.

Dorman, Peter. (2008), in his study "Child labour Education and Health". found that child labour is increasingly being viewed as, above all, a human capital problem, measurable by its impacts on education and health.

Srivastava, K. (2011), in his/her study "Child labour issues and challenges", found that Asia makes up 61% of child workers in developing countries, while Africa has 32% and Latin America 7%. Further Asia has the highest numbers of child workers, Africa has the highest prevalence of child labour of 40%.

Pratik (2020), in his study "Financial Literacy Among Brick Kiln Workers" Found that, due to lack of financial literacy among the brick kiln workers thousands of labours are suffering with wages deprivation from their labour broker and also from managers of the brick field.

Roy, S. K. (2016), in his study "Problem of Child labour in the brick fields of West Bengal" found that Workers do not get their fair wages. Children are forced by the poverty of their parents to end up their childhood and further in the dusty brick fields. These child worker faces many physical and moral hazards. The owner of brick field know that child labour is prohibited still they are using child labour for their benefit.

Chiabu, J. (2017) in his /her study "Hazardous Child Labour in Nepal: The case of Brick Kilns", found that in each brick kiln child labours are there who are working with their family and some without family but the surprising fact is that without any safety measures each child is working inside the kiln in which temperature ranges up to 800 degree centigrade to 1100 degree centigrade. This fact is surprising to researcher that Nepal govt. is not taking any step regarding this matter.

Daly, A. (2020), in his /her study "Bricks in the Wall: A review of the issues that effects children in the brick field", found that Nepalese children who live in brick kilns with their families are markedly vulnerable as they are both underage persons and migrants. Poverty is the major push factor for children to migrate and is a risk factor in children entering the workforce in brick kilns. Yet, it is often intensified by other contextual circumstances and changes, as has been shown in this review.

Sharma, B. (2019), in his /her study "Seasonal child labour in Nepal's Brick kilns, A study of its educational impact and parents' attitudes towards it", found that the majority of child labourers spend a part of their earnings on getting themselves or their siblings educated, which helps to the continuity of education. However, child labourer's seasonal migration to brick kilns for employment impacts their ability to attend

school, which leads to a deterioration of their classroom performance and final grades, while also producing higher drop-out rates. The majority of adult participants in his study held neutral views on both child labour and education.

Basu.K.(1999), in his study “Child Labour: Cause, Consequences, and Cure with remarks on International Labour standards”. Found that in different factories and private organizations huge number of child labours are working and in major case it has been detected the parents allow their kids only due to poverty . According to international Labour standards (ILO) each worker should have freedom, equity, and dignity , abolition of child labour and protection of children and young persons .But some organizations are violating the ILO rules .

L.C.Schmitz,Traver. E.K.and Larson.d, (2004) in their study Child Labour: A Global View. Found that, 60% children working as labour are at the age group of 10 to 14 years . These child labour problem has been decreased up to 30% in the country where per capita income is \$500 to \$1000 . Child labour has been decreased in the parts of Asia where poverty level and fertility level has been decreased.

R, Ray(2002), in his study “The Determinants of Child Labour and Child Schooling in Ghana”, found that the major impact of poverty and quality of schooling on child labour hours, taking into account their potential endogeneity. The exercise distinguishes between cluster poverty and household poverty in the two-stage Heckman estimation procedure. In addition, it relies on a set of non-common regressors to identify the child labour hours regression from the selection equation. Other methodological features include simultaneous equations estimation of child labour, child schooling and poverty, taking into account their joint endogeneity. The empirical results contain some evidence of sharp rural urban differences, thus, pointing to the need to adopt region specific policies in enhancing child welfare. However, rural, semi-urban and urban Ghana agree on the effective role that improved school attendance can play in curbing child labour.

Joshi.SK(2000), in his study “Understanding the socio-Economic and Hygienic status of child labours in Nepal” found that poverty, child labour and education have a very intense relation. Majority of children joined labour because of poverty. This would deprive them of education , either because they do not have time for school or they could not afford education.

Ghimire.P(2007), in his study “Child labour in the form of supports to household chores” found that 49% poor children become dropout at the level of primary education due to the cause they need to support household chores.

Jafar.M(2018), in his study “Child labour in Brick Kiln Industry :A case study of Moradabad” found that children below 18 years are employed in different kilns but not giving education , good health & nutrition.

Jhon.J(2018) in his study “ARCHAIC TECHNOLOGY, SOCIAL RELATIONS AND INNOVATIONS IN BRICK KILNS” found that organizational innovations towards mass production of bricks in India by the imperial British to meet the increased demand from public works in irrigation & railway lines were deceptive.

Nepal .A,(2015) in her study “Child Labour” found that , among the brick kiln children there is majority of older children then comparison to younger one. Most of the children are migrant and coming with their parents. Most of the children are illiterate and not getting the facilities of schooling.

Gurung.Y,(2001) in his study “The state of child labour in Nepal” found that Economic activity of children aged 5-14 years in Nepal is about 41%. The rate for rural area is more then double of urban areas. Migration is a process for children to become worker specially in urban areas.

Deductions:

After reviewing the research reports and research papers of various researchers published in national and international journals and reports from organisations about the status of education, health and safety of brickfield children as well as problems faced by them had been found that, although various authors and researchers differed in their convictions and viewpoints, yet some of them indicated towards certain common but important facts. These are stated below:

- i. In each brickfield most of the children below 14 age are migrated and working with their parents [*Nepal. A(2015), Gurang. Y(2001), L. C. Schmitz, Traver. E. K. and Larson. D(2004)*]
- ii. Most of the developing countries and under developed countries are suffering with child labour problems specially in brick fields due to poverty [*Roy. S. K. (2016), Pratik(2020), Daly. A. (2020)*]
- iii. Most of the employers i.e, owner of brick fields are violating International Labour Organisation (ILO) rules that means they are not providing freedom ,equity, dignity to the workers and their children. [*Basu. k. (1999), Chiabu. J. (2017)*]
- iv. Major cause of illiteracy of the children working in brick fields is migration from one state to other state [*Sharma. B. (2019), Ghimire. P. (2007)*]
- v. In most of the brick fields the workers and their kids are not getting proper health check-up and hygienic facilities[*Dorman, Peter. (2008), Daly. A. (2020)*]

All these deductions related to education and health of brickfield children call for detailed and in-depth systematic study on the status of education among the brickfield children in the state Tripura in general and in Sepahijala District in specific. Thus the researcher designed the structural pattern of his research topic in order to conduct the present study.

Objectives of the study:

The study will be conducted in terms of the following specific objectives.

- i) To analyze reasons why children accept to work in brick field.
- ii) To describe the status of education of children working in brick fields in Sepahijala district.
- iii) To identify the major factors which affect the development of education of brickfield child.
- iv. To study the factors effecting the safety of the child labour.
- v) To study the factors effecting the health and hygienic condition of the child labour.
- vi) To recommend remedial measures about eliminating the worst forms of health and education of children working in brick kiln.

Research Methodology:

In this study researcher has used primary as well as secondary sources of information. The primary data has been collected by interview with the child labour in brick fields, their parents and owner of the brick field. Secondary data has been collected from Tripura pollution control board, Labour office, Journals, internet etc. To achieve the objectives of the study the following research methodology has been applied –

Fig-01: Collecting data from manager of Brickfield



Fig-02: Collecting data about education of children



Statistical analysis

Nature of data used:- In this study qualitative as well as quantitative data has been used. Both primary and secondary data has been used to reach the goal.

Source of data used:-

- i. Primary data has been collected directly from field study with the help of questionnaire .
- ii. Secondary data has been collected from Tripura pollution control Board, Tripura Labour Department, Journals, open access journals, Google etc.

Sample technique and sample size:- Researcher has collected data using non- probability sampling procedure purposively from the respondent who were available during the survey. Randomly selected 4 brick fields has been visited out of 24 brick fields of Sonamura Sub-division under Sepahijala district.

Table-01: Sample size details are as follows:-

Sub-division	No. of brick fields in working condition	N o. of brick field visited	Respondent children	Respondent parents	Respondent Owner	Respondent manager
Mohanpur	14	04	51	41	04	04

Tools of data collection:

- i. Questionnaire:-Data has been collected using questionnaire containing questions regarding general information of the worker, education of the child labour, regarding health, safety, mentality of employer and manager regarding education of the child labour, perspective of parents regarding education of their kids, to find reason behind accepting laborious work by the children and questionnaire to judge the level of education of the brick field children.
- ii. Interview:- Data has also been collected by direct interview with respondent i.e. with parents, children, owner, manager of brick field.

Survey:

By survey method researcher has also collected data from each brick field. Researcher has observed the real education status, health condition, living status, nature of work, of the brick field children including their parents.

Population and Sample size:-In West Tripura District number of brick fields has been growing day by day due to population explosion of the district as well as economic growth of the population of the district. There

are about 88 brick fields in west Tripura districts are registered by pollution control board of Tripura and in Mohanpur sub-division there are 14 brick fields. Few brick fields has been renamed and few has been shifted from populated area to non-populated area. For this study the selected samples have been used random sampling techniques. From 4 brick fields altogether 51 child workers are included in this study.

Table No- 02: Total number of children working in 4 brick fields.

Name of Brick field	NO.of male children below 16 age	Male %	Female below 16 age	Female %	Total child below 14 age
Prama Bricks Industries(PBI)	18	62.1	11	37.9	29
Dada Bricks Industries(DBI)	19	51.3	18	48.7	37
Baba Bricks Industries(BBI)	11	44	14	56	25
Pragati Bricks Industries(PBI)	17	62.9	10	37.1	27
					Total=118
	Male total=65	55.1%	Female total=53	44.9%	Total=118

Table No-03: The sample frame of child worker in 4 brick fields:-

Name of Brick field	Male child responded	Male child responded %	Female child responded	Female child responded %	Total child responded
Prama Bricks Industries(PBI)	7	58%	5	42%	12
Dada Bricks Industries(DBI)	5	35.7 %	9	64.3 %	14
Baba Bricks Industries(BBI)	8	61.5 %	5	38.5 %	13
Pragati Bricks Industries(PBI)	9	75%	3	25%	12
					Total =51
	Total =29	57%	Total =22	43%	Total =51

Table No-3.1:-Original state of the migrated child worker:-

State from where migrated	Number of children	Percentage
Bihar	08	15.7
Jharkhand	20	39.2
West Bengal	12	23.5
Bangladesh	11	21.6
	Total=51	Total=100%

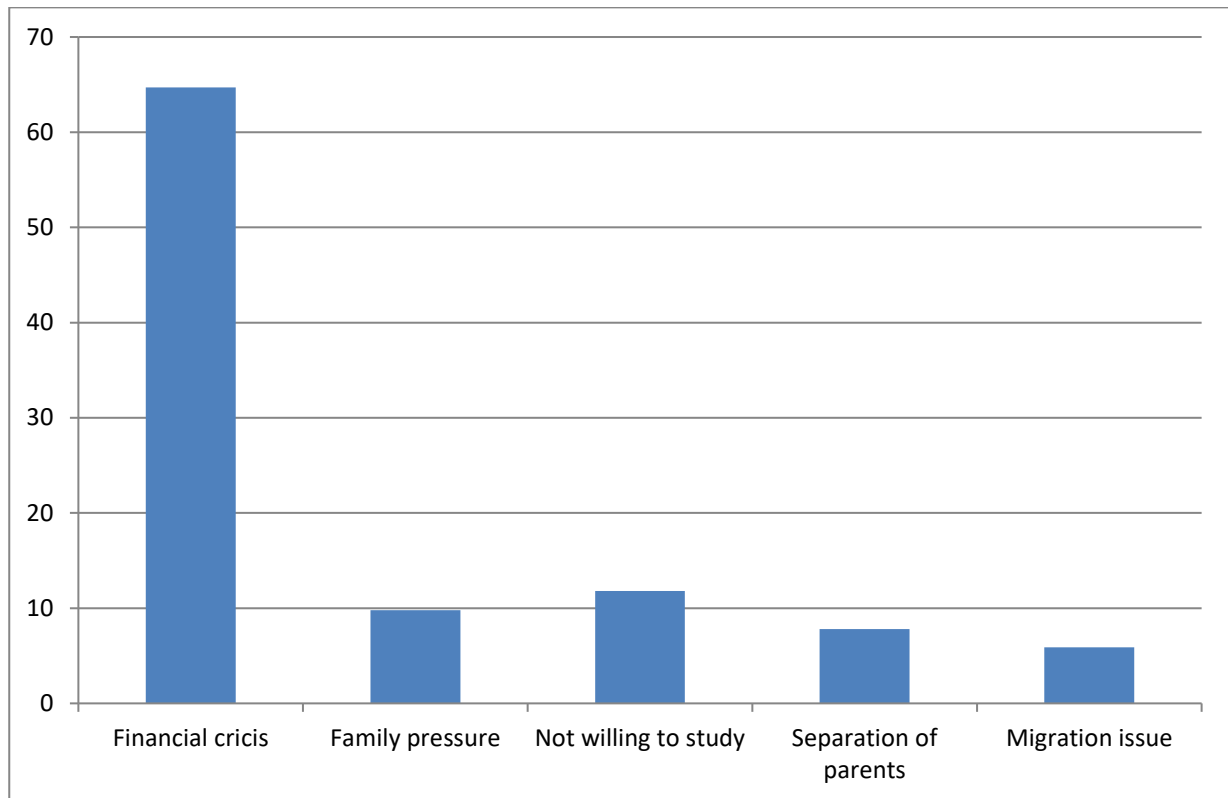
Table No-3.2. Mother tongue of migrated workers :

Mother state of Child Worker	Number of children	Mother tongue	Percentage
Bihar	08	Bhojpuri	15.7
Jharkhand	20	Hindi	39.2
West Bengal	12	Bengali	23.5
Bangladesh	11	Bengali	21.6
	Total=51		Total=100%

Results: From 4 brick fields a total number of 51 child labours below the age of 14 years were interviewed among them maximum 57% were male and 43% were female. Total number of 41 parents were interviewed among them everyone were illiterate but the four number of manager and four number of brick field owner were educated.

Table-04: Cause of accepting to work in brick field by the children:-

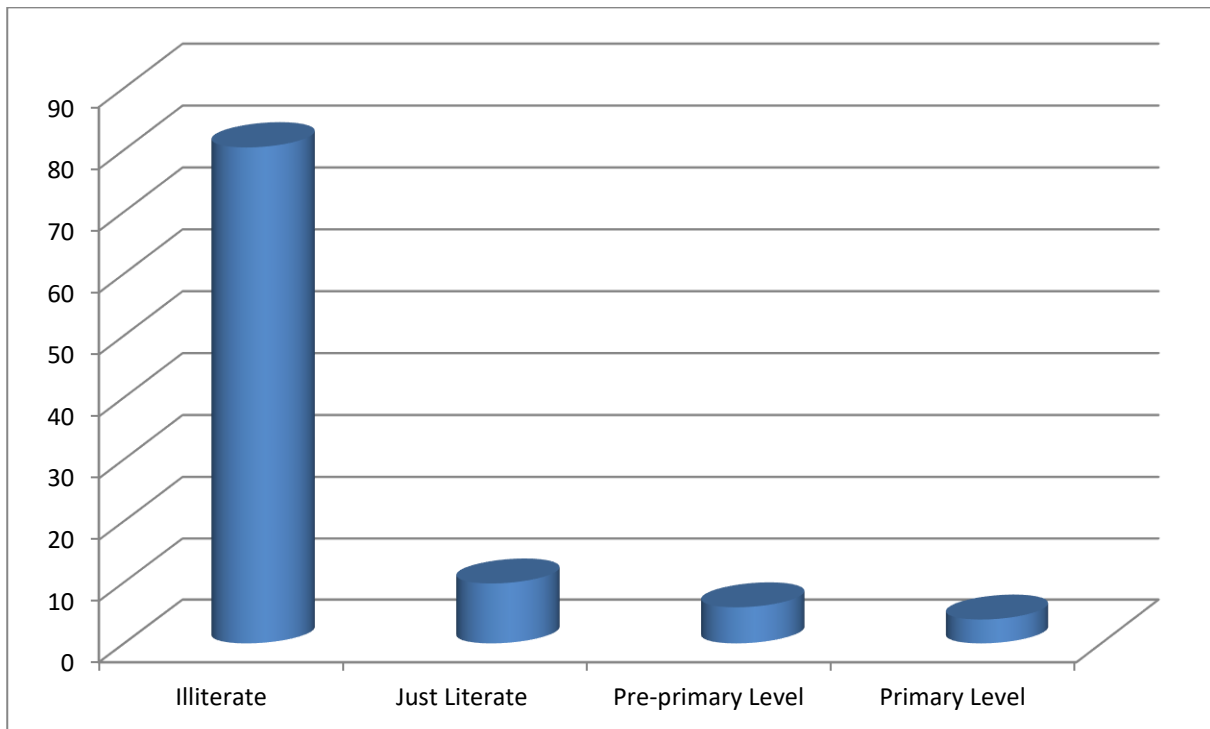
Cause	Number of child	Percentage(%)
Financial crisis	33	64.7
Family pressure	05	9.8
Not willing to study	06	11.8
Separation of parents	04	7.8
Migration problem	03	5.9
	Total=51	Total=100%



Above Table no-04 and the bar graph shows that 64.7% children accept work at brick field due to financial crisis, 9.8% due to family pressure, 11.8% are not willing to study, 7.8% due to separation of parents and 5.9% due to migration problem.

Table-05: Status of Education of the children working in the brick field:-

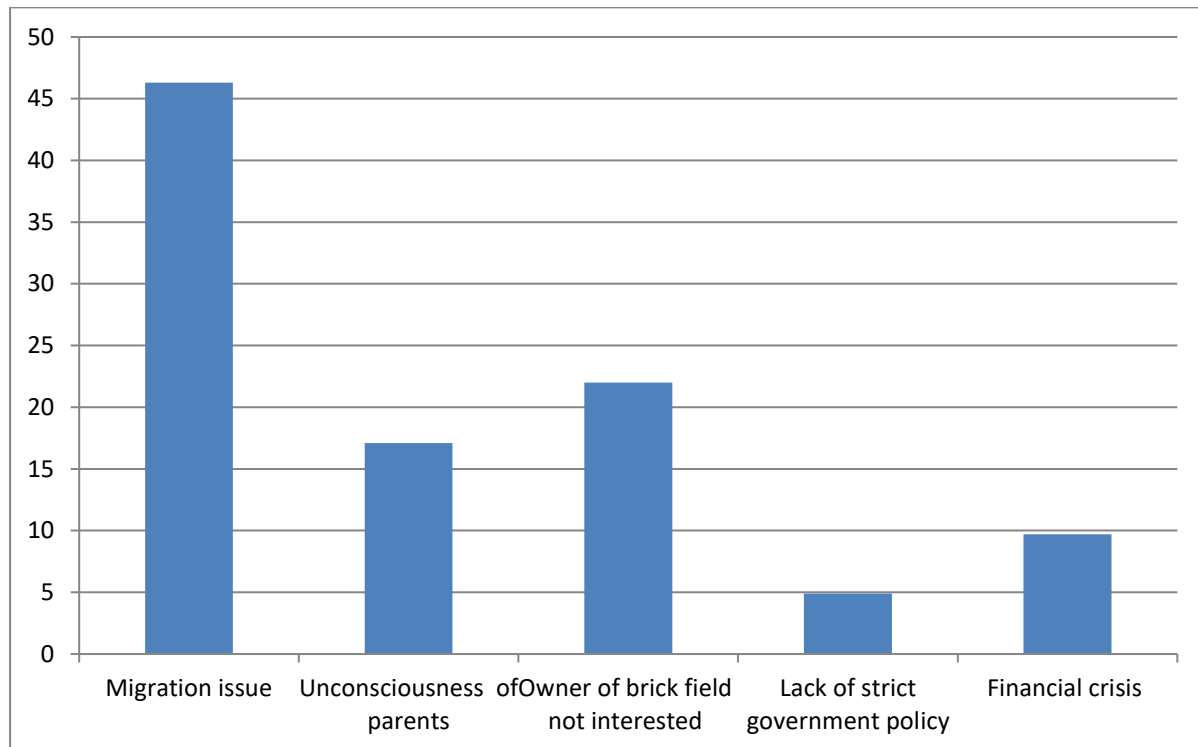
Level of Education	Number of children	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	41	80.4
Just Literate	05	9.8
Pre-primary Level	03	5.9
Primary Level	02	3.9
	Total=51	Total=100%



Above Table no-05 and the bar graph shows that 80.4% children working in brick field are illiterate, 9.8% just literate, 5.9% at pre-primary level and 3.9% at primary level.

Table-06: Factors effecting the development of education:-

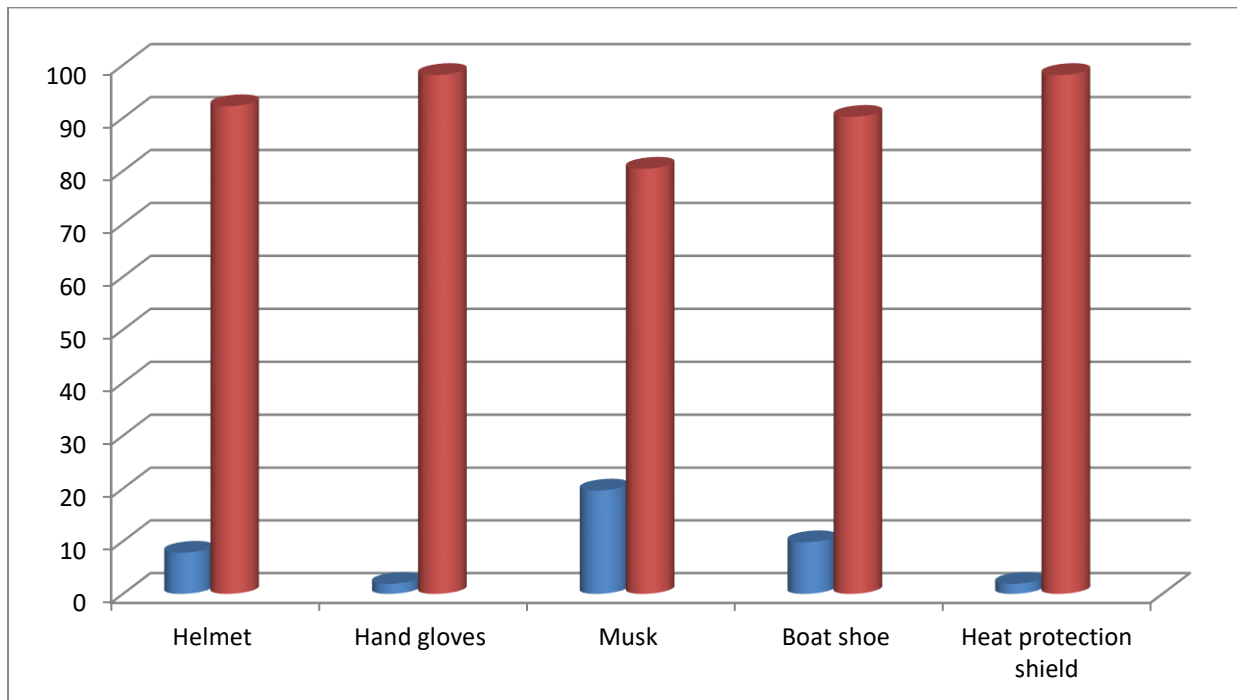
Factors	Number of parents responded	Percentage (%)
Migration issue	19	46.3
Unconsciousness of parents	7	17.1
Owner of brick field not interested	9	22
Lack of strict government policy	2	4.9
Financial crisis	4	9.7
	Total=41	Total=100%



From Table no-06 and the graph it is clear that according to 46.3% parents opinion about development of education of their children has been effected due to migration issue, according to 17.1% parents view it is due to their unconsciousness, according to 22% parents view it is due to owner of brick field are not interested to provide education to the children of worker, according to 4.9% it is due to lack of strict govt. educational policy and according to 9.7% it is due to financial crisis.

Table-07:-Opinion about safety materials available in brick kiln:-

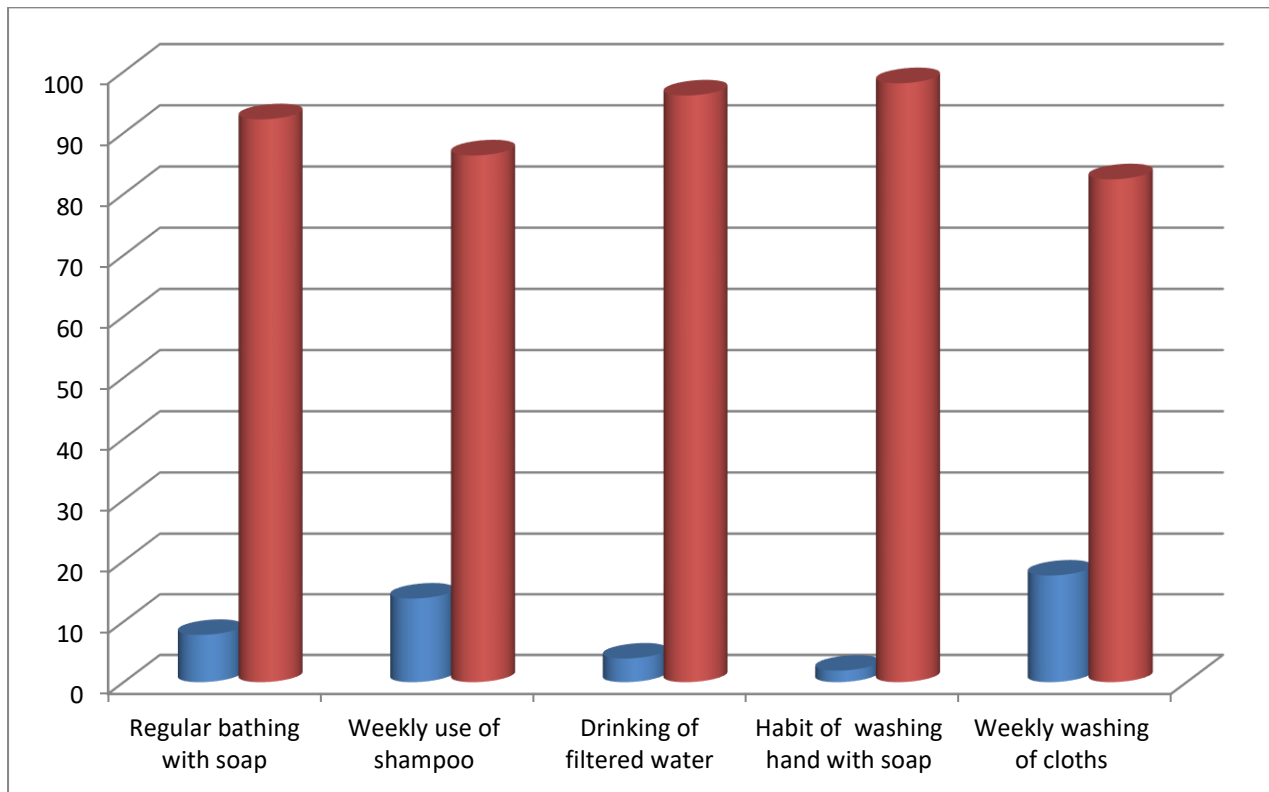
Material type	'Yes' answer from children	'No' answer from children	Yes %	No%
Helmet	04	47	7.8	92.2
Hand gloves	01	50	1.9	98.1
Musk	10	41	19.6	80.4
Boat shoe	05	46	9.8	90.2
Heat protection shield	01	50	1.9	98.1



Above Table no-07 and the graph about safety of the children working in the brick field shows that, 92.2% children are not getting helmet during shifting of bricks but only 7.8% are getting helmet, 98.1% are not getting hand gloves but 1.9% are getting, 80.4% are not using musk but only 19.6% are using that, 90.2% of the child worker in brick kiln do not have boat shoe but only 9.8% have it, 98.1% of them don't have heat protection shield but only 1.9% use it during burning of bricks.

Table-08:-Opinion about hygienic condition of brick field workers:-

Hygienic type	'Yes' response from children	'No' response from children	Yes %	No%
Regular bathing with soap	04	47	7.8	92.2
Weekly use of shampoo	07	44	13.7	86.3
Drinking of filtered water	02	49	3.9	96.1
Habit of washing hand with soap	01	50	1.9	98.1
Weekly washing of cloths	09	42	17.6	82.4



Above table no-08 and the graph shows that only 7.8% of the children are taking regular bath with soap but 92.2% are far away, only 13.7% use shampoo but 86.3% are not using, only 3.9% drink filtered water but 96.1% are not getting that, 1.9% have the habit of wishing hand with soap but 98.1 don't have that habit, 17.6% of children wash their cloths weekly but 82.4% don't wash weekly.

Discussion:

The problem of child labour is not a new issue of our society, it has been faced by Indian civilization and other countries from prehistoric period. Children below age 14 are engaged in different sectors of employment which is against Right to Education policy. Up to the age of 14 it is the time of playing and studying but at this age thousands of children are working at different sectors as well as in brick fields. The scenario of their living condition is totally unhealthy, unhygienic, unscientific and full of illiteracy. They are suffering generation after generation but no one has the intention to develop their living condition and none has the headache to make them literate. All those children are not only deprived from their childhood enjoyment but they are suffering from abuse, neglect, exploitation, humiliation and different types of diseases. However this study is based on the child labourers who are working in different brick fields of Sonamura sub-division under Sepahijala district of Tripura among them maximum are migrant.

The objectives of the study are to find out the reason why the children accept to work in brick field, to describe the status of education of the children, to identify the major factors which effect the development of their education, to study the factors effecting safety, health and hygienic condition of the children working in the brick field and to recommend few measures to address those issues. The basic aim is to find out way to improve their status of education.

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows-

- From the tools regarding general information about family background it is found that Maximum workers are migrated from other states of India such as from Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal to Tripura and few from Bangladesh.
- From the tools regarding sex data it is found that among 51 sampled children 57% was male and 43% was female.
- From the tools regarding general information about family background it is found that a little percentage of the workers were local people those who are below poverty level(BPL).
- From the tools regarding reasons behind accepting work by children it is found that shows that 64.7% children accept work at brick field due to financial crisis, 9.8% due to family pressure, 11.8% are not willing to study, 7.8% due to separation of parents and 5.9% due to migration problem.
- From the tools regarding educational status among sampled child labourers shows that 80.4% children working in brick field are illiterate, 9.8% just literate, 5.9% at pre-primary level and 3.9% at primary level.
- From the tools regarding reasons behind the situation in allowing the children to work by parents it is found that according to 46.3% parents opinion about development of education of their children has been effected due to migration issue, according to 17.1% parents view it is due to their unconsciousness, according to 22% parents view it is due to owner of brick field are not interested to provide education to the children of worker, according to 4.9% it is due to lack of strict govt. educational policy and according to 9.7% it is due to financial crisis.
- From the tools regarding factors affecting safety of child labour working in the brick field shows that, , 92.2% children are not getting helmet during shifting of bricks but only 7.8% are getting helmet, 98.1% are not getting hand gloves but 1.9% are getting, 80.4% are not using musk but only 19.6% are using that, 90.2% of the child worker in brick kiln do not have boat shoe but only 9.8% have it , 98.1% of them don't have heat protection shield but only 1.9% use it during burning of bricks.
- From the tools regarding factors affecting the development of child labour health it shows that only 7.8% of the children are taking regular bath with soap but 92.2% are far away, only 13.7% use shampoo but 86.3% are not using, only 3.9% drink filtered water but 96.1% are not getting that, 1.9% have the habit of washing hand with soap but 98.1 don't have that habit, 17.6% of children wash their cloths weekly but 82.4% don't wash weekly.

Recommendations:

Each and every children has the right to education and to provide that right it is urgent to take some strict initiative from the part of local govt. , central govt. and from different NGOs. There may be some probable measures to improve the condition .We know that if there is a wish then there is a way. Ultimately we need positive approach towards the matter. By collaborative approach we can improve the worsen condition .The probable measures may be as follows –

- To impose state and central government strict policy on elementary education for the children of brick kiln up to the age of 14.
- Immediately to introduce half-yearly schooling system in mother state and another half-yearly schooling in migration state for the migrant labourers.
- To introduce government incentive to the NGO's to develop new schooling infrastructure for them.
- Rapid counseling of parents to send their kids to take elementary education.

- Collaborative common policy framing in between mother state and migration state.
- To take action for literacy programme through local Inspector of Schools(I.S.) arranging study materials for the children of the brick field.
- To impose punishment and penalty to the owner of brick field if they do not co-operate to provide education to the children of their brick field.
- Part time or full time school whichever is appropriate should introduce in side or near the brick field by state govt.
- Vocational training facilities should provide free of cost specially for the brick field children by local body.
- From Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) should take proper initiative about literacy of the children of the brick field worker.
- Each child worker should entitled to get health benefit from the employers.
- It should be ensure that owner of the brick field should provide shop, shampoo, detergent free of cost to all children of workers.
- Local hospital should provide medicine free of cost and should visit weekly to each brick field and special care should be given to the pregnant mother.
- Regular counseling should be given to the worker families about regular bathing and use of shampoo , cleanliness, drinking of pure water and maintenance of healthy life with education.
- Awareness programme about work hazards and safety should be conducted by NGOs.
- By the state government work safety regulations should be set and standardize for each brick factories
- There should be strict regulations for the owner of the field to provide compulsory safety materials like safety helmet, workable gloves, working shoes, protecting glasses, masks and heat protection shield.

Conclusion:

Poverty is the cause of child labour and illiteracy is the cause of poverty . That means there is a relation among poverty, illiteracy and child labour. Some other factors like family size of uneducated family is bigger due to lack of awareness about birth control which leads their children to earn money. Migration is one of the factor which brings the children track out from the main steam of education. Divorce and family disharmony is one of the pathetic cause behind child labour. Lack of proper love and care from the parents and elders of the family contribute children to enter into the labour market at their early age.

Universalization Elementary Education and Education for all this policy is very good policy for our country but due to lack of proper implementation in the main field still we are facing the child labour problem in our different states . We claim that we are developing country but in the literacy program some failures are there. By any means we need to address the problems regarding child labour. In the 21st century it is one of the big curses in our society and obviously it is the matter of shame for the civilized educated society of the nation. We have to put our hands with head and heart to eradicate the illiteracy condition from every corner of our country.

We need to love each children and need to treat them equally irrespective of cast, creed, colour, financial condition and society in which they belongs. All the stake holders like state government ,central government, NGO's, society, parents and owners in the brick kil should come forward with positive mentality to solve

this long running problem regarding illiteracy of children working in the brick industries. Children are like clay, they can be given any shape what we want. We mean the so called educated society and the developed society of the country. It is obviously our duty to impart education to the children of under developed society those who are unable to take education paying money. We the civilized people should take oath that “We will make India free from illiteracy and we shall overcome child labour one day”.

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